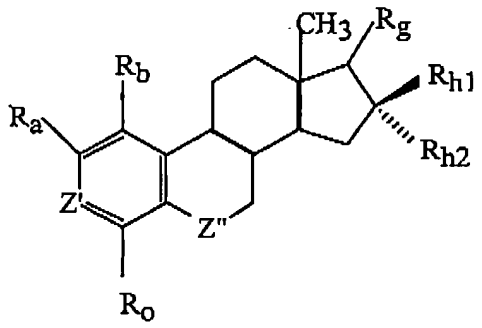
B1

10. (Twice Amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:




wherein:

a) $R_b$ and $R_o$ are independently -H, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F, -CN, lower alkyl, -OH, -$CH_2$-OH, -$NH_2$; or N($R_6$)($R_7$), wherein $R_6$ and $R_7$ are independently hydrogen or an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 6 carbons;

b) $R_a$ is -$N_3$, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=$CH_2$, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-$R_1$, -OC(O)$CH_3$, -C(O)H, -$NH_2$, -$NMe_2$, -NHMe or -O-R-$R_1$ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and $R_1$ is -OH, -$NH_2$, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or $CF_3$;

c) Z' is >CH, >COH, or >C-$R_2$-OH, where $R_2$ is an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

d) >C-$R_g$ is >C(H)-OH;

e) $R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are independently H, or a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl with up to 6 carbons that is unsubstituted, or substituted with one or more groups

selected from a hetero functionality (O-Y, N-$Y_2$ or S-Y) where Y is independently selected from H, Me or an alkyl chain up to 6 carbons; a halo functionality (F, Cl, Br or I); an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl; or $R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are independently an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl, provided that both $R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are not H;

f) Z" is $>CH_2$, >C=O, >C(H)-OH, >C=N-$OR_5$, >C(H)-C≡N, or >C(H)-$NR_5R_5$, wherein each $R_5$ is independently hydrogen, an alkyl or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl;

and wherein all monosubstituted substituents have either an α or β configuration.

11. (Amended) The method of Claim 10, wherein:

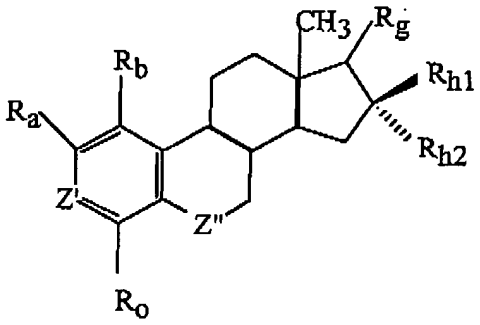
$R_b$ and $R_o$ are H,

$R_a$ is $OCH_3$

Z' is >C-OH, and

Z" is $>CH_2$.

19. (Amended) A method of inhibiting angiogenesis comprising administering to an endothelial cell an angiogenesis inhibiting amount of a compound of the general formula:




wherein:

$R_a$ is $-N_3$, -C≡N, -C≡C-R, -CH=CH-R, -R-CH=$CH_2$, -C≡CH, -O-R, -R-$R_1$, $-OC(O)CH_3$, -C(O)H, $-NH_2$, $-NMe_2$, -NHMe, or -O-R-$R_1$ where R is a straight or branched alkyl with up to 10 carbons or aralkyl, and $R_1$ is -OH, $-NH_2$, -Cl, -Br, -I, -F or $CF_3$; with the proviso that $R_a$ is not OMe;

$R_b$ and $R_o$ are H,

Z' is >C-OH,

>C-$R_g$ is >C(H)OH,

$R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are independently H, or a straight or branched chain alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl with up to 6 carbons that is unsubstituted, or substituted with one or more groups selected from a hetero functionality (O-Y, N-$Y_2$ or S-Y) where Y is independently selected from H, Me or an alkyl chain up to 6 carbons; a halo functionality (F, Cl, Br or I); an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl; or $R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are independently an aromatic group optionally substituted with hetero, halo or alkyl, provided that both $R_{h1}$ and $R_{h2}$ are not H; and

Z" is >$CH_2$,